

Appl. No. 10/687,242

Amendt. Dated June 15, 2007

Reply to Second Office Action of March 16, 2007

Amendment to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

Listing of Claims:

Claim 1 (previously presented): 1. A fuel cell stack (10) for producing electricity from reducing fluid and process oxidant reactant streams, the stack comprising:

- 5 a. a plurality of fuel cells (14), (16), (18) secured adjacent each other to form a reaction portion (20) of the fuel cell stack (10), the plurality of fuel cells (14), (16), (18) including an end cell (12) secured adjacent a first end (24) of the reaction portion (20) of the stack (10);
- 10 b. a current collector (30) secured adjacent the first end (24) and secured in electrical communication with the end cell (12), wherein the current collector (30) has a sensible heat less than a sensible heat of the end cell (12), and an electrical resistivity no
- 15 greater than 100 micro-ohm centimeters, and wherein the current collector (30) is no greater than 1.00 millimeter thick;
- 20 c. an insulator (40) secured adjacent the current collector (30), wherein a thermal conductivity across the insulator (40) is no greater than 0.100 Watts per meter per degree Kelvin, wherein the insulator (40) has a thickness of less than 20 millimeters, the

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- 25 insulator (40) being secured to the current collector (30) so that a total rate of heat transfer across the insulator (40) from the end cell (12) is no greater than heat generated by the end cell (12); and,
- d. a pressure plate (42) secured adjacent and overlying the insulator (40) and overlying the end cell (12).

Claim 2 (Original): The fuel cell stack (10) of claim 1, wherein the sensible heat of the current collector (30) is no greater than fifty percent of the sensible heat of the end cell (12).

Claim 3 (Original): The fuel cell stack (10) of claim 1, wherein the sensible heat of the current collector (30) is no greater than twenty-five percent of the sensible heat of the end cell (12).

Claim 4 (Original): The fuel cell stack of claim 1, wherein the insulator (40) has a thermal conductivity of no greater than 0.005 Watts per meter per degree Kelvin.

5 Claim 5 (Original): The fuel cell stack (10) of claim 1, wherein the insulator (40) has a thermal conductivity of no greater than 0.010 Watts per meter per degree Kelvin and the insulator has a compressive strength in excess of 350 kilo Pascals.

Claim 6 (Original): The fuel cell stack (10) of claim 1,

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wherein the insulator (40) is a vacuum insulation panel with a thermal conductivity of no greater than 0.005 Watts per meter per degree Kelvin and the insulator has a compressive strength
5 in excess of 350 kilo Pascals.

Claim 7 (Canceled)

Claim 8 (Original): The fuel cell stack (10) of claim 1, wherein the insulator (40) has a thickness of less than 10 millimeters.

Claim 9 (Original): The fuel cell stack (10) of claim 1, wherein the insulator (40) has a total rate of heat transfer across the insulator (40) from the end cell (12) that is less than fifty percent of heat generated by the end cell (12).

Claim 10 (Original): The fuel cell stack (10) of claim 1, wherein the insulator (40) has a total rate of heat transfer across the insulator (40) from the end cell (12) that is less than twenty-five percent of heat generated by the end cell (12).

Claim 11 (Original): The fuel cell stack (10) of claim 1, wherein the pressure plate (42) is an electrically conductive metal.

Claim 12 (Original): The fuel cell stack (10) of claim 1, wherein the pressure plate (42) is made of an electrically non-conductive, non-metallic, fiber reinforced composite material.

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Claim 13 (Original): The fuel cell stack (10) of claim 12,
wherein the current collector (30) includes a first long-side
extension (43) positioned to extend along a first long-side
(54A) of the stack (10) and adjacent the electrically non-
5 conductive pressure plate (42), and a second long-side extension
(45) positioned to extend along a second long-side (54B) of the
stack (10) and adjacent the electrically non-conductive pressure
plate (42), a first power take-off (36) secured in electrical
communication with the first long-side extension (43), and a
10 second power take-off (38) secured in electrical communication
with the second long-side extension (45) to effect electrical
flow through the current collector (30) and to the first and
second power take-offs (36), (38).

Claim 14 (Original): The fuel cell stack (10) of claim 1,
wherein the current collector (30) is a metal foil.

Claim 15 (Original): The fuel cell stack (10) of claim 1,
wherein the current collector (30) is a metal coating on the
insulator (40).

Claim 16 (Canceled)

Claim 17 (Original): The fuel cell stack (10) of claim 1,
wherein the current collector (30) is no greater than 0.50
millimeter thick.

Claim 18 (Original): The fuel cell stack (10) of claim 1,

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wherein the current collector (30) is no greater than 0.25 millimeter thick.

Claim 19 (Original): The fuel cell stack (10) of claim 1, wherein the current collector (30) has an electrical resistivity no greater than 50 micro-ohm centimeters.

Claim 20 (Original): The fuel cell stack (10) of claim 1, wherein the current collector (30) has an electrical resistivity no greater than 25 micro-ohm centimeters.

Claim 21 (Original): The fuel cell stack (10) of claim 1, wherein the current collector (30) is made of a material selected from the group consisting of tin, copper, zinc, nickel, aluminum, gold, silver, alloys thereof, mixtures thereof, and
5 these materials with gold plating.

Claim 22 (currently amended): A fuel cell power plant for supplying electricity to ~~and~~ an external load, comprising:

- a. a fuel cell stack (10) with a reaction portion (20),
the reaction portion having an end cell (12) with a
5 first sensible heat;
- b. a current collector (30) secured in electrical
communication with the end cell (12), having a second
sensible heat that is less than the first sensible
heat, having an electrical resistivity no greater than
10 100 micro-ohm centimeters, and wherein the current
collector (30) is no greater than 1.00 millimeter

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thick;

c. a pressure plate (42) secured to an outer end (41) of the fuel cell stack (10); and,

15 d. an insulator (40) disposed between the pressure plate (42) and at least a portion of the current collector (30), the insulator having a thermal conductivity no greater than 0.100 Watts per meter degree Kelvin, wherein the insulator (40) has a thickness of less
20 than 20 millimeters, the insulator (40) being secured to the current collector (30) so that a total rate of heat transfer across the insulator (40) from the end cell (12) is no greater than heat generated by the end cell (12).

Claim 23 (currently amended): The fuel cell power plant of claim 22, ~~wherein the external load is~~ further comprising an electric drive component of a transportation device secured in electrical communication with the fuel cell stack (10).

Claim 24 (currently amended): The fuel cell power plant of claim 22, ~~wherein the external load is~~ further comprising a stationary device secured in electrical communication with the fuel cell stack (10).

Claim 25 (currently amended): A method of rapidly warming up an end cell (12) of a fuel cell stack (10) during a start up of the fuel cell stack (10), the fuel cell stack (10) including a plurality of fuel cells (14), (16), (18) secured adjacent to

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- 5 each other to form a reaction portion (20) of the stack (10),
including the end cell (12) secured adjacent a first end (24) of
the stack (10), the method comprising the steps of:
- 10 a. securing a current collector (30) adjacent to the
first end (24) and in electrical communication with
the end cell (12), the current collector (30) having a
sensible heat less than a sensible heat of the end
cell (12) and an electrical resistivity no greater
than 100 micro-ohm centimeters, and wherein the
current collector (30) is no greater than 1.00
15 millimeter thick;
- b. securing an insulator (40) adjacent the current
collector (30), the insulator (40) having a thermal
conductivity that is no greater than 0.100 Watts per
meter per degree Kelvin, wherein the insulator (40)
20 has a thickness of less than 20 millimeters, the
insulator (40) being ~~(40)~~ secured to the current
collector (30) so that a total rate of heat transfer
across the insulator (40) from the end cell (12) is no
greater than heat generated by the end cell (12);
- 25 c. securing a pressure plate (42) adjacent and overlying
the insulator (40) and overlying the end cell (12);
and,
- d. then, directing reactant fluids to flow through the
fuel cells (12), (14), (16), (18).